

RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Problem 95. Posed by Brian Alspach and Haluk Oral.

Correspondent: Brian Alspach
Department of Mathematics and Statistics
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C., V5A 1S6
Canada.

Let A be an independent set of vertices in a graph G . Let $C(A)$ be the collection of all connected induced subgraphs of G which contain A . Define

$$\omega(A) = \min\{|E(H)| - |V(H)| + 1 : H \in C(A)\}.$$

What can be said about $\omega(A)$ for various classes of graphs? Of particular interest are the cases when A is a maximal independent set of vertices in G or A is a color class in a proper vertex coloring of G with $\text{chr}(G)$ colors, where $\text{chr}(G)$ denotes the chromatic number of G .

Problem 96. Posed by D. de Caen.

Correspondent: D. de Caen
Department of Mathematics and Statistics
Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6
Canada.

Let G be a graph embedded in the plane. A facial factor of G is a 2-factor (a spanning 2-regular subgraph), each of whose connected components is the boundary of some face of G . Find non-trivial necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of a facial factor in a plane graph G .

An obvious necessary condition is that G have a 2-factor. Such graphs were characterized by Tutte. On the other hand, any embedding of K_4 has a 2-factor but no facial factor. In a personal correspondence, Carsten Thomassen has made some observations on the computational complexity of finding a facial factor for a plane graph.